



MOUNTAIN SENTINEL.

ANDREW J. RHEY, EDITOR.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Thursday, January 1, 1852.

THE "SENTINEL" has much the largest circulation of any paper published in this county—and as an advertising sheet offers superior inducements to merchants and business men generally. Those desirous of making use of this medium for extending their business, can do so by either sending their notices direct, or through the following agents: John Crouse, Esq., Johnstown. V. B. Palmer, Esq., New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the 8th of January, next Thursday, the Sons of Temperance hold a jubilee at this place, which promises to be an affair of much merit and of great assistance to the cause. Several divisions from adjoining counties are expected to be in attendance, and the society will be addressed by various gentlemen of well known competency and ability.

Next week is Court, and it would be a thankful favor if subscribers to this paper would come to town prepared to pay us our just dues. To you the amount is small and easily paid, and a number of subscriptions would assist us materially. The *Sentinel* has been under our control nearly eleven months and we have always endeavored to do the "fair thing" and expect you now to reciprocate.

The snow has all departed and the rainy season fairly commenced. The streets, roads, by ways and high ways, are mud to the knee. Heavy boots in demand, and umbrellas all out of their hiding places. Such days as this (Wednesday) are unhealthy, and too much precaution cannot be exercised.

CHRISTMAS-DAY passed off in superior style. The sleighing was excellent and the merry bells kept jingling in our ears all day—the dinner tables groined under the pressing weight of an abundance of good things—the ladies looked as fresh and beautiful as roses in bloom—the young 'uns slid down the hills and pelted the pedestrians with snow balls—the thermometer "went up" ten degrees—the churches presented a beggarly account of empty boxes—the editor had the head-ache—the only unfortunate accident that occurred to mar the festivities of the day.

The Mails—Fourth Time.

The mails have been *deranged* for weeks. Passengers arrive here from Philadelphia in 16 hours. The mail is *one week* coming. No papers received from Philadelphia this week. A line of stages should be placed upon this road from Harrisburg to Blairsville. The United States mail is carried in these parts in a one horse, open buggy. Might as well toddle along in a low back'd car. The papers and letters will get wet to day. Every person complains of the Post Office Department. No wonder. "Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." The Postmaster General is catching "fits" daily. He must make better arrangements. Give us a regular mail—or the maj. against any Whig connected with the present mal-administration of the mail department, will be 1500 in Cambria next November. Mark it.

Large Fire in Philadelphia.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, last, in Hart's Buildings at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, which proved very destructive. The intensity of the fire prevented the noble firemen from arresting the progress of the flames for some hours, and rendered a supply of water difficult to obtain. The whole of the western side of Sixth street, from Carpenter to Chesnut street, is a mass of ruins. The tasteful establishment of Dr. Schenck, Blood's Dispensary office, and numerous stores in that block, are entirely destroyed, with most of their contents. The law bookstore of the Johnstons has been totally destroyed, while that of J. W. Moore, on Chesnut street, is materially injured. The well known Eagle Hotel, the Democratic Head Quarters, kept by James Brown, and the magnificent China Hall of James Kerr, are destroyed; also Lindsay & Blakiston's bookstore. There is not a wall standing in Hart's Buildings on the east side of Sixth street. The Court House was in imminent danger but through the utmost efforts of the firemen was saved. The house of Charles Hyneman, at the northwest corner of Sixth and Carpenter, is seriously damaged, both by fire and water. The Chesnut Street Theater, though on fire in several places, was saved by strenuous exertions, and by the immense mass of snow on the roof. We are grieved to learn that Mr. Geo. Dickhart, of the Marshal's police, is badly hurt about the face and arms. Thomas Grant, of the Marshal's police, is seriously injured. Also, L. S. Brist, of the Marshal's police, in the body and hands, and a Mr. Johnston, attached to the same police, was killed. The above four officers were at work in a book store, assisting to save property when the walls fell. It is feared that others are buried under the ruins, and many more injured. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained. LATER.—Five bodies, in all, have been recovered.

Tuesday next, the Legislature meets at Harrisburg. The prominent candidates for the speakership of the House of Representatives, are John S. Rhey of Armstrong, J. Ellis Bonham of Cumberland, and James L. Gillis of Elk.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you, gentle reader, and should you not find our "Address" upon your breakfast-table, believe, that we hold the custom to be one "more honored in the breach than in the observance," and read the remarks annexed. To you, my little friend, the day brings "glad tidings of great joy." With what fond, youthful delight, do you not look forward to the near approach of this, to you, memorable day. How happy you are in the expectation of receiving from a father, a brother, or a sister, your "Gift," a more cherished memento than the heart conceives of; what what inexpressible pleasure you speak in the fullness of your heart the simple "thank you," and know that you are remembered. Your joyful wishes not being crowned with success, the day passes gloomily o'er your head, the tear on your cheek denotes the disappointment of your cherished hopes.

To you, the ardent and enthusiastic young man, whose age has not so far advanced as to have thrown you deep into the abyss of bachelorhood, the coming of this all-desired day reminds you of your single wretchedness, and brings to your recollection the true promise made to your fair "lady-love"—to present her in all the sincerity of your heart, and with endearing words upon your lips, a "Keepsake," with the further hope and expression that for years to come she may treasure it as the most valuable gift and ever bear in sweet remembrance the giver, who, at some early day, may be her nearest, dearest, and best friend—a husband. But remember, "there's many a slip, between the cup and the lip."

To you, young lady, whose age ne'er advances beyond sweet seventeen, this day dawns with sanguine hope, for, should the lines which you have had thrown out, (well baited with the hooks of matrimony,) not have succeeded in catching a dear fish of a fellow with whom you desired to swim along the current of life's stream until you are carried into the waters of that vast ocean, eternity, there is great consolation in the fact, that the day ushers in another "Leap Year," before the close of which, you can, if the promptings of your own dear heart command you, ask for that success, matrimonial, which has heretofore been unhappily denied you, and in the possession of a kind, considerate, useful husband, you can live to your liking, enjoy wedded bliss, while away the tedious hours—by yourself most likely—treat him to as many "Candle lectures" as you deem fit, and lastly, spread before him a *recherche* dinner every New Year's Day—just such a one as we would wish to sit down to, to-day, and carve the turkeys.

To you, of mature age, the man of the world, whose conduct during the past year has been characterized by honesty, perseverance and strict integrity, pursuing a line of life in accordance with the precept, "do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," who, despite all allurements, have pursued the "seven paths of your way," and journeyed along the thorny path it is the pleasure of the just to tread; who have so demeaned yourself as to satisfy the teachings of your own good heart and receive the praise of your well-wishers, surely there must be gratification and happiness in the anticipation that another year may pass away and your time be so well spent, your actions be so congratulatory.

But, to you, whose course has been marked by thoughts, words, deeds and intentions not honorable, by a course of conduct despicable in the sight of your fellow man and odious in your own eyes, whose character, instead of being emblazoned by morality, virtue, charity, and good works, is defaced by evil doings, slanderings, hatred, ill will and malice, stamping you at once as a creature to be dreaded and detested—there needs must be sad reflections and forebodings of future ills. There is no happiness for you to-day. Walk then, in the way of truth and honesty, and be not tempted to the right or left; so conform thy conduct to the maxim of "good will to all men," that when the return of this glorious day announces to you the completion of your task and brings you one year nearer your eternal home, you can truthfully exclaim, A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

FRANCE.

All eyes have been turned towards this country since the news of the *coup d'etat* of the 2d December, so admirably accomplished by Louis Napoleon, and the news as to the result of the election held on the 20th December, is anxiously looked for. Louis Napoleon has trampled under foot the Constitution of France, has violated his oath, has become small by degrees and beautifully less as a sincere advocate of Republicanism, has fashioned his course after that of his uncle "the Napoleon," and aims at an Imperial crown. He attempts to hide the enormity of his offenses under cover of "universal suffrage;" this may again place him in power, by a belief on the part of the people that he is sincere and honest, and a sufficient number of these may cast their suffrages for him and ensure his election. The army is no doubt for him to the death, and through this fact many may be coerced into his support. But should he be successful, his victory will be short lived, as his high handed treachery will sooner or later be the weight that pulls him down. The latest accounts represent France as in a state of tranquility, but there are fires smouldering beneath this tranquility that sooner or later will burst forth and spread with lightning rapidity over the Continent of Europe. The Usurper, Napoleon, will yet learn that power obtained by force is inevitably lost to him. He has primed the bomb that will yet burst, only to destroy him. It is thought that a majority of the French people did not vote on his proposition, thereby allowing the voice of the nation to go against it by default; or else the majority has voted and defeated it. One week, and more details will be received. The Emperor of Austria countenances his conduct, and his election will be a death blow to the cause of Republicanism in Europe. An American, Com. Thomas ap Catesby Jones, as also two other Americans, from Philadelphia, were wounded during the fight in Paris.

The National Library Destroyed by Fire.

From the National Intelligencer, Dec. 25. The fires which occurred yesterday morning in our city will long be remembered with a distinctness of recollection far beyond ordinary conflagrations. The first in point of time broke out a little past one o'clock, in the Franklin Hotel, at the northeast corner of D. and Eighth streets, kept by Mr. Thomas Baker. It was communicated, as we learn, from the bed-room of a lodger in the upper story, and had got so great a hold of the building before the engines could be brought to bear upon it, that by no efforts could the house be saved, though the chief part of the furniture was happily rescued from the devouring element. The building was owned by Mr. Patrick Kavanaugh, and was insured.

The second fire, in point of time, but by far the most considerable in magnitude and importance, took place at about a quarter to eight o'clock, in the spacious and beautiful main Library Room of the Capitol, whereby about thirty-five thousand volumes of the most choice and valuable books were destroyed, together with precious collections of manuscripts, paintings, maps, charts, medals, statuary, and articles of vertu, the property of the government and people of the United States. The origin of the fire is enveloped in mystery, which we hardly think will ever be cleared up. From the best information we have been able to obtain, it appears that smoke or flame, or both, were observed through the windows from without. Immediately upon this, Mr. John W. Jones, one of the guards in charge of the Capitol, with another person, a Mr. Hollahan, forced their way into the Library by the principal entrance, and found that the large table at the north end of the room was on fire, together with a portion of the shelving and books in the alcoves on the right or northeast, and between the table and the door at the north end of the room leading to the law library.

At this time, Mr. Jones says that half a dozen buckets of water would have sufficed to extinguish the fire. His companion and himself perceiving this, immediately ran below, for the purpose of bringing the requisite fluid; but the draught which their entrance had necessarily produced lent such vigor to the flames, that by the time they returned, the whole room was irretrievably won to the power of the destroying element. The flames seemed to glide over and above the gallery, as if its material were of the most combustible character, for scarcely any appreciable time was occupied in wrapping the whole vaulted hall in mingled volumes of smoke and fire.

At the earliest possible moment, the fire companies of the city repaired to the scene, the Columbia, as we think, being first; but its hose being in a frozen condition from its use a few hours before, at the fire on Eight street, with the thermometer at zero, had to be taken to the new gas factory, on the canal, to be thawed. Five minutes afterwards the Anacostia engine arrived, and its apparatus being in good working condition, it was the first to act with effect. In quick succession seven engines were on the ground, gallantly vying with each other to render service.

Very soon, a body of the United States Marines from the Navy Yard were ordered up to assist in carrying water, keeping order and protecting property; and very useful, indeed, did they prove throughout the day. A large engine was drawn up the steps of the east portico, and another run into the Rotundo, and from thence supplied a jet of water of great power and efficiency. This was done, we believe, without any injury being sustained by the great historical paintings around the Rotundo walls.

Notwithstanding the fortunate circumstance that the walls of the library rose so high as in a measure, to separate that department of the Capitol edifice from the rest, at least to the extent of giving it a distinct roof, it was found the fire had communicated to the main roof, which was, however, stopped by the gallant members of Anacostia Company, who cut away with their axes so much of the roof as seemed to be in harm's way. In like manner a portion of the stairway leading to the top of the dome having taken fire, it was extinguished by the same devoted band.

The heat from the fire at the distance of the pillars in front of the library (for the fire itself never reached them) was so great as to scald them off in places a quarter of an inch thick, taking not merely the painting but the stone under it.

We have stated above that about thirty-five thousand volumes of books were destroyed; this is estimated from the supposed number saved, which is twenty thousand, the original contents of the library being about fifty-five thousand volumes in all. The contents only of the principal hall were consumed, the north room and law library not having been visited by the fire, owing to the thickness of the intervening walls.

Besides the books, a number of superior paintings, hanging around the library walls and between the alcoves, were included in the destruction. Of these, we can call to mind Stuart's paintings of the first five Presidents; an original portrait of Columbus; a second portrait of Columbus; an original portrait of Peyton Randolph; a portrait of Bolivar, a portrait of Baron Steuben, by Pyne, an English artist of merit; one of Baron de Kalb; one of Cortez; and one of John Hanson, of Maryland, presented to the library by his family. Between eleven and twelve hundred bronze medals of the Vettermæ exchange, some of them more than ten centuries old, and exceedingly perfect, are amongst the valuables destroyed. Of the statuary burnt and rendered useless, we recollect a statue of Jefferson; an Appollo in bronze, by Mills; a very superior bronze likeness of Washington; a bust of General Taylor by an Italian artist; and a bust of Lafayette, by David.

We must say that we consider the system adopted by the Government for the protection of the public buildings and other property as essentially defective, as the various conflagrations

which have taken place—first, of the War Office building, next this very library part of the Capitol, in 1826, then of the Treasury building, next of the General Post Office edifice, and now the Congressional Library again—must prove.

President Fillmore, the Mayor of the City, Speaker Boyd, and numerous members and officers of Congress were early on the ground, and very active.

The Origin of the Fire.

WASHINGTON, Decem. 26.—The origin of the fire at the Capitol, has been ascertained beyond a doubt. On the removal of the rubbish last evening, one of the timbers of an alcove, entering the wall on the east side of the library, exactly where the fire was first observed, it was found to extend into a defective flue leading from the committee room, where a wood fire was kept. This timber was mostly consumed, while other timbers in other parts of the wall, were but slightly burned. The chimney connecting with this flue was also ascertained to have been on fire. It is considered satisfactory proof that this was the cause of the fire.

The Revolution in France.

The following proclamations furnish full details of the manner in which Louis Napoleon dissolved the Assembly:—

THE DECREE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In the name of the French people, the President of the Republic decrees:—

Article 1.—The National Assembly is dissolved.

Article 2.—Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st May is repealed.

Article 3.—The French people are convoked in their communes from the 14th to the 21st December.

Article 4.—The state of seige is decreed in the whole of the first military division.

Article 5.—The Council of State is dissolved.

Article 6.—The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC—APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Frenchmen!—The present situation cannot last any longer. Each day which passes aggravates the situation of the country. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest support of order, is become the centre of plots.

The patriotism of three hundred of these members has not been able to arrest these fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest, it forges arms for civil war; it attacks the power which I hold directly from the people; it encourages all evil passions; it compromises the repose of France. I have dissolved it; and I render the whole people judge between it and me.

The Constitution, you are aware, had been drawn up for the purpose of weakening in advance the power which you were going to confide to me. Six millions of suffrages were a marked protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies and outrages have found me impassable. But at present—the fundamental compact is not more respected by those even who appeal to it without ceasing, and that the men who have already destroyed two monarchies want to tie up my hands, in order to overturn the Republic—it becomes my duty to baffle all their perfidious plans, to maintain the Republic, and save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only Sovereign that I recognize in France—the People.

I consequently make a frank appeal to the whole nation, and I say you—if you desire to continue this state of disquietude, which degrades us and compromises our future, choose another in my place; for I will not consent any longer to hold a power which is ineffective to do good, which renders me responsible for acts which I cannot prevent, and which claims me to the helm when I behold the vessel hurrying towards an abyss.

If, on the contrary, you have confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission which I hold from you.

That mission consists in closing the era of revolutions, by satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting it against subversive passions. It consists, above all, in creating institutions which shall survive men, and which shall at last be foundations on which something durable can be based.

Persuaded that the instability of the Government and the preponderance of a single Assembly are permanent causes of trouble and disorder, I submit to your suffrages the following fundamental basis of Constitution which Assemblies will develop afterwards:—

1. A responsible head, named for ten years.
2. Ministers dependent on the Executive Power alone.
3. A council of state, formed of the most eminent men, preparing the laws and supporting the discussion of them before the legislative bodies.
4. A legislative body discussing and voting laws, named by universal suffrage, without *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election.
5. A second Assembly, formed of all the illustrations of the country, a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties.

The system created by the First Consul at the commencement of the century has already given to France repose and prosperity; and it would again guarantee them to it.

Such is my profound conviction. If you share in it, declare it by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government with strength, Monarchical or Republican, borrowed from I know not what past, or from some chimerical future, reply negatively.

Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with a knowledge of what you are doing, in knowing well for whom and for what. If I do not obtain the majority of your suffrages, I will then call for the meeting of a new Assembly, and I will give up the charge which I have received from you.

But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol—that is to say, France

regenerated by the Revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor—is still your own, proclaim it by consecrating the powers which I ask from you.

Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared, for all will respect, in the decision of the people, the decree of Providence.

Given at the Palace of the Elysee, this 2d day of December, 1851.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

(Countersigned) MORSEY.

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers—Be proud of your mission, you will save the country; for I count on you not to violate the laws, but to cause to be respected the first law of the country, national sovereignty, of which I am the legitimate representative.

For a long time you have suffered, like me, by the obstacles which opposed themselves both to the good I wished to do you, and to the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favor. These obstacles are broken down. The Assembly has endeavored to attack the authority I hold from the whole nation. It has ceased to exist.

I make an honest appeal to the people and the army, and I say to them—Either give me the means of assuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.

In 1830, as in 1848, you were treated as if conquered. After having branded your heroic disinterestedness, you were not considered worthy of having your sympathies and your wishes consulted, and yet you are the *elite* of the nation. To-day, in this solemn moment, I am resolved that the army shall be heard.

Vote then freely as citizens. But as soldiers do not forget that the passive observance of the orders of the Chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, responsible for my actions before the people and before posterity, to take the measures which seem to me indispensable for the public good.

As to you, remain immovable within the rules of discipline and honor. And by your imposing attitude the country to manifest its will in calm and reflection. Be ready to repress any attack on the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the souvenirs which my name recalls. They are engraved in your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties; your history is mine. There is between us in the past community of glory and misfortune. There will be in the future community of sentiments and of resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France.

Given at the Palace of the Elysee this 2d December.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26, 1851.

The Cunard steamer Canada, from Liverpool, with dates to the 13th inst., arrived at half past 10 o'clock last night. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, and experienced a succession of violent gales on her passage. She brings 82 passengers.

FRANCE.

The news from France continue to engross public attention. No new or striking incidents have occurred, excepting that several additional Departments have been placed in a state of seige, and a large number of the mountain party had fled to the country.

Several legions of the National Guard have been dismissed for disaffection.

The vote of the army as far as heard from, is 65,000 in favor of Napoleon, and 35 against. A few disturbances had taken place, though to a limited extent. The arrests made amount to about 28,000.

M. Thiers has been again arrested, and sent to the Prussian frontiers. Girardin has resigned the editorship of *La Presse* and is about to depart for America.

The Socialists, during their short ascendancy at Nivero, burnt the registers and archives, and destroyed much property.

The Compt de Chambrod, Henry V., pretender to the French throne, had sought an interview with Prince Schwartzburg at Vienna, and was told that Napoleon must receive the countenance of all monarchical cabinets.

Seventy-three newspapers have been suppressed in France.

ENGLAND.

The Customs Reform movement is progressing vigorously.

DENMARK.

The most violent agitation in all the capitols of Europe has been consequent upon the critical state of affairs in France.

The negotiations respecting the dispute between the Duchies had been suddenly resumed, with no disposition to bring matters to a settlement.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 4th of November. The Kaffirs had been severely chastised by Gen. Somerset's forces, in an engagement which lasted several hours. The Kaffirs lost five hundred killed.

North Carolina for Buchanan.

The Wilmington Journal of Dec. 13th, has a leading editorial devoted to the consideration of the duty of the Democracy of North Carolina, in reference to the Presidential question, from which we extract the following, as to the sentiment of that State:—

It will be remembered, that when in 1840 and '48 the Whigs succeeded in electing good but weak old men to the Presidency, the country was Democratic, and we were beaten by her own want of harmony. Let us avoid this in '52. For our own part, we have no hesitation in saying, that we believe that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of North Carolina, and we should like to see him nominated, but we will make no pledges save to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, provided the platform of that Convention agree with us, and the nominee plants himself unreservedly upon it.

Warlike Preparations.

The "fire eaters" of the Palmetto State are determined to make the rest of the Union believe they are in earnest in their threats of secession. They are gathering up arms, and preparing for the contingency of a *casual* with Uncle Sam. The following, from the Columbia South Carolinian, is an extract of the report of Major Trapper, of the Ordnance department:

The contract for heavy guns was given to a Richmond contractor. The original contract included 12 twenty-four pounder guns, 8 ten inch mortars (siege), and 3 eight inch columbians; to which was afterwards added 20 twenty-four pounders, and 4 eight-inch siege howitzers. Thirty-two twenty-four pounders have been finished and inspected; the remainder of the guns to be ready by the 15th December.

The contract for small arms—viz: 6,000 muskets, 2,000 pairs of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillery swords, has been taken by Messrs. Glaze & Flagg, of Columbia, all to be manufactured in this State. The delivery of these arms in January, 1852, and to be completed by the 1st of January, 1853. Messrs. Glaze & Flagg have also taken a contract to alter a large portion of the flint lock muskets belonging to the State to percussion locks. Six hundred have been already altered.

The contracts for furnishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery accoutrements, have been given to S. M. Howell, of Columbia, and R. B. M'Kensie, of Charleston. These accoutrements are expected to be finished by the 1st of May, 1852. The contract for gun carriages has been given to C. Werner, of Charleston.

Contracts for projectiles have been made with Messrs. Eason, of Charleston, and the Spartanburg Iron Works Company. The whole contract embraces about 17,000 balls and shells. Eighty thousand pounds of cannon powder have been contracted for with the Hazard Company, Connecticut. To guard against a spurious article, the powder is to be subjected to analysis. The company of ordnance soldiers has been completed. A barrack and store house have been erected at Magnolia, near Charleston, where the company has been heretofore instructed and drilled.

Attention is called to the condition of the arsenal at Columbia, and it is recommended that additional pillars be placed under the first floor. It is also suggested that appropriations be made for the protection of the Magazines attached to the arsenal. The amount of money passed through the Major's hands is \$85,000, of which \$60,461 77 has been expended.

From Northern Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1851.—By the receipt of the Brownsville, (Texas) papers to the 2d inst., we learn that the revolutionists in Northern Mexico have again commenced the struggle against the general government. Gen. Carvajal had attacked the Mexican General Janrequi, who had fortified himself strongly in Ceralvo. After two days hard fighting, Carvajal took nearly the whole town, and drove the Mexicans into a fortified house, where they were completely penned up. All the provisions, ammunition, &c., belonging to the Mexican forces, were taken by Carvajal. The revolutionists had ten killed, including Lieut. Graham and Capt. Chini. Captain Wheat was severely wounded. The Mexican loss was very great, including nearly all the Seminole Indians and their leaders. The latest accounts say that Carvajal was about to attack the Mexicans in their last position. If successful he will enter Monterey without opposition.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The accounts by the schooner Brownsville, represents the fighting between Carvajal and Jaurequi as of the most desperate and bloody character. The latter was driven from Mier to Ceralvo, a distance of forty miles, at which place the government troops were routed, and Carvajal occupied the town.

Hon. James Campbell.

The Hon. James Campbell has resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia; and we bespeak for him the greatest success in his profession. His long experience as a Judge, his high legal attainments, his strict attention to business, and his courteous and gentlemanly deportment will command for him a practice of the very best kind.

The Democratic press have nearly universally pointed him out as the person to be appointed Attorney General by Governor Bigler, and we have no doubt this expression will have great weight with the Governor in making the appointment.—*Harrisburg Union.*

From Our Exchanges.

The Ex-President of Mexico, the world over known Santa Anna, family and suite, embarked from Kingston, St. Vincent, for Jamaica, 26th ult. No worldly consideration, he stated previous to his departure, would ever induce him to return to Mexico.

All the Southern papers mention the extreme cold weather of last week. At Charleston such weather had not been experienced for fifteen years. Snow fell there and at Savannah on Wednesday, and the thermometer was as low as 16 degrees. Sleights were seen in the streets at Charleston, while at Savannah they had fine skating.

How to be a Woman of Fashion.—Buy every thing you want, pay for nothing you buy smile on all mankind but your husband, be happy everywhere but at home, hate the country, adore the town, neglect your children, nurse your lap dog, and go to church every time you get a new shawl.

A floating dry dock, for the General Government, is in course of construction at New York. It will cost \$650,000, according to the Journal of Commerce, and will be sent by four large vessels, around the Horn, in the Spring.

The Cleveland Herald says that a boy who was recently passing through the woods near Sandusky, met a couple of deer whose horns were locked in love or war so closely that they could not dis sever them, whereupon he took a rope, fastened the antlers tightly together by tying them, called assistance, and captured them.